AND TREATMENT. Spanish Indifference to It Has Cost the World Millions, and Hundreds of Thouands of Lives-It Needs Persons Unused to the Tropics to Thrive and It Has Always Plenty of Such Raw Material.

Yellow fever of the tropics is an acute specific taver. Once developed it cannot be mistaken for anything else. It is infectious and ordiparily is not deemed contagious. A temperature of eighty degrees and upward is neces Under certain atmospheric conditions, sependent upon great heat and moisture, conditions not thoroughly understood, its poison is intensified and epidemics result. Its poison is a very active and subtle agent easily trans-

In many localities it is endemic, due almost wholly to Spanish and Spanish-American indifference to sanitary surroundings and a keen realization of the value of human life. Its chief culture beds are Havana and Santiago in Cuba, Vera Cruz in Mexico, San Juan de Porto Reco. Colon, and Panama, on the Isthmus of Payama. The disease is part and parcel of the pard cities named.

Its nearest habitat is Cuba. Cuba has it all time, but its chief centre of activity is Harma, where it becomes an epidemic yearly e, July, and August, when sufficient undimated material is present. When very cuve in Havana during midsummer it is simost quiescent in eastern Cuba. In Novem ter. December, and January it takes on its greatest activity in Santiago. Such is the ordipary state of Cuba regarding yellow fever. At all times yellow fever may be found in some Cuban port. Also in the oldest cities, where pestliential conditions are very marked.

Its penied of incubation or hatching in the human body by some has been fixed at four to six days after landing in an infected centre, or having been exposed to its poison through -to-tail muterial. Authenticated cases are known where the period of incubation has been freen days. Arbitrary laws may apply to some things, but the value is nil in tropical yellow fever. As a general statement, yellow fever to a disease of newcomers in the tropical belt. They have kept it active in Cuba for over Men in full health, of good 100 years. and habits, furnish the greater part its victims. The newcomer in the tropics constantly comes under new con-ditions, both natural and physical. The natural conditions become a tax on an organism previously in full health. In temperate climates there is an equipoise, the in ternal organs doing their own work under normal conditions. In the tropics changes in the tissue must follow if the individual is to stay in them and become wholly acclimated or adapted to the new conditions. The nice balauce of power is upset. Many unduly expose themselves to the scorohing sunlight. Others expose themselves to the heavy dews. Many indulge in the fully matured juley fruits of the tropics, thereby unduly upsetting the already overtaxed internal machinery. A fever of some kind is a mere question of weeks or months It may be a simple malarial fever-a perniclous malarial fever or the dread yellow jack

The several elements referred to generally result in marked constipation-a condition always associated with yellow fever. Other symptoms are in order. When a physician is sent for the sick man has a red face, as scarlet as a boiled lobster. There is the same scarlet fever tin over the whole skin of the body. There are severe headaches, generally across the fore-head; pain low down in the small of the back. frequently of an excruciating kind. No positi gives any rest. Inquiry develops the fact that a well-marked chill precedes the headache and general malaria. The length and severity of the chill have a marked significance. Intensit of it means a troublesome case.

Briefly stated, such are the general sympton leading up to a case of vellow fever. Minor deavoided. The chief landmarks are ample for the purpose in hand. A few case show a different kind of invasion or seizure They are attended by sudden nausea and diztiness. That greatly alarms the newcomer They pass, to be followed by the usual symp toms, as stated. The intense suffusion or red ness of the face, the intolerable headache, the boring pain in the back near the buttock, and the man's statements generally make up the elements necessary for instant treatment. It may be an intense malarial fever. Be that as it may, early and instant treatment may mean a life saved.

As between a sharp malarial attack in a newcomer, be it simple intermittent or billious remittent and yellow fever, quinine and laxatives nust be the agents in clearing up doubts. Laxatives and quinine have a specific and wellknown action. If they fail to reduce the fever in ten to twelve hours, both having been given in full tropical doses, then the yellow fever expert knows just what is ahead. What faces him is a condition and not a theory, and much time has been saved.

The temperature in the first stage is from 102° to 104°. Some cases reach 105° and re-cover. Fevers at 106° and 107° as a rule are fatal in the tropics. If the case passes through the first or "initial fever" and enters on the 'stage of calm." as it is called, there is a slight fal™in temperature, with a marked lessening in all the symptoms. In stage of "secondary fever" it soon runs up to the maximum in the first stage. Necessarily with the increased fever the classic symptoms all be come intensified. The "period of calm" often is very deceptive. Generally it is a mere repression. The pulse resumes its hard, unyielding character. Respirations become hurried, when the whole clinical picture becomes very threatening. Respirations are often from 40 to 50 a minute; pulse, 70 to 80, the slow pulse being very characteristic.

The thirst is great, as a rule. The vomiting is constant and a most distressing symptom. The vomiting in the severe cases is marked in the stage of "secondary fever."

The slightest pressure over the pit of the stomach causes intense pain, due to the scute affammation of that organ. If albumen fails to appear in the urine during the "initial fever" it invariably appears during the "period of calm," or in that of the "secondary fever." cases of true yellow fever give albumen in the urine. This with the other symptoms makes a typical case of tropical yellow fever. Even when delirium is absent the patients move about in bed. The pain and general disturb-ance wear them out. Sleep under such conditions is impossible. Opium and morphine are

contraindicated by the condition of the kidneys. Such is the malignant type that kills in four or five days. When it is a fever of single cess " or paroxyam, the albumen invariably appears on the second or third day, also the vomiting. Necessarily the heaviest mortality is in this class. In cases ending fatally vomit," suppression of urine and other symptoms obtain; coma in some, delirium in others.

tons obtain; come in some, delirium in others. In still others the mind is perfectly clear when death closes the scens.

Complicated cases occur among those who have had some form of maiarial fevor. The tongue generally is furred from the back to the front. The vomited matters at first are clear, being an arrow the called "white vomit." by Dr. Blair. It procedes the "black vomit." The latter generally is a fatal symptom. Still some patients have had it and have recovered. As the fever increases in intensity the mucous membrane of the tongue and mouth shows strips where blost exudes and collects on the teeth and lips. It indicates the blood changes.

A very peculiar and characteristic odor is exhaled from the bodies of such patients while alive. The isential recoil is a very rich canary yellow. It becomes very marked after death and during continues the phoed. In the majority of several and the stomach. The whole gastro-intestinal tract is stomach. The whole gastro-intestinal tract is

in an abnormal condition. There is no assimilation, no pabulum for blood, and a general failure to maintain the life currents. The blood in malignant cases, when examined microscopically, on the fourth day shows a wholly disorganized fluid, deficient in the lifesustaining red corpuscies. They are oxygen bearers, and it is their duty to purify the blood. The blood loses its fibrine. The heart simply pumps a fluid that has no tissue-repairing property. Congestions and allied condition obtain. Heart failure and acute fatty degeneration of the liver are products of the diseas

The cases that recover are of two kinds Some have the "secondary fever" and the in-tensified symptoms. The fever lasts in the secondary phase" from four to ten days and ends abruptly when the patient enters on his convalescence. In this class treatment does have some effect. As the temperature falls in such cases the symptoms become milder. The kidneys commence to do their work and nature sets about righting herself.

In the third and last form to be considered here the initial symptoms are those already described, but greatly modified. Some writers call it a fever of acclimation, with headache, backache, temperature at 101 or 102 degrees face flushed, eyes congested, and a previous constipation. This kind of yellow fever consists of a single fever. "access." or paroxysm. It has all the other symptoms. The urine gives albumen. Albumen must be present in all the cases, or they are not yellow fever of the tropies

Yellow fever protects against subsequent attacks. The immunity is complete while they live in the tropics. Convalesence is very slow Where practicable when well enough patients should be sent to a cooler climate. Many are as weak as infants for days and weeks. They have to be watched constantly. At times they are ravenous for food. An improper meal fre quently means death in a few hours. The rich canary yellow of scalp and skin often remains for weeks. In the tedious cases the emaciation is great. As the blood is restored the tissues are restored and the color disappears.

The many treatments laid down in the text books of yellow fever are a general confession that no real or efficacious treatment is known. The general plan is to overcome the always pres ent and obstinate constipation. The next is to get the hot, dry skin in proper action. Much valuable time may be saved by instant action The administration of a full dose of sulphate o soda or epsom salts in a pint of hot lemonade is excellent, and give it to the sick man while getting him ready for a simple vapor bath-one that can be given anywhere. Place him on a chair with a wooden seat. Put his feet in a bucket of water as hot as he can bear it. Light a spirit lamp and set it under the chair. Wrap man in blankets. See that no heat or vapor escapes. In a few minutes the perspiration will begin to flow down the face. It will roll down the body. The angry red flush of the face fades. The hot, dry skin is moist The betterment is very marked. This is greatly increased when the salts have acted. The patient looks and is better. He is lifted, put to bed, and covered with blankets. He may be bathed in perspiration for an hour or two. If the skin again is hot and dry, repeat the vapo bath. If necessary also repeat the dose of salts Three or four baths may be given. They must not be pushed to causing faintness.

With this treatment two primary and mos mportant indications have been met-the loaded intestines have been emptied, the skin has been forced to act and eliminate its retained escretions. In short, the patient has been placed in the most favorable condition to fight the disease. The saving of time is a factor of the greatest importance.

If the stomach will stand it, acid drinks are very satisfying and very useful. The condition of the stomach must determine the frequency of administering them. Acid solutions are unfavorable to development of germ life, and yellow fever is due to a germ. Dr. Freire discov-ered it in 1882. Mustard over the stomach may be useful in checking the vomiting.

Later, if the temperature persists in ascending. the cold packers will be very useful. A temperature of 104% degrees and upward is the temperaure associated with delirium. As soon as the old brings it down to 104 degrees the delirium disappears. By preventing delirium excessive fever is prevented, or that hyper-pyrexis. that leads to heart failure and death. The symptoms have to be fought constantly and intelligently, step by step. Constant vigilance is the price of lives saved. For the uncontrollable thirst small pieces of ice are very useful. The patient has no desire for food.

In yellow fever the order of symptoms is not regular. One patient has one sort, another another. Skill, tact and judgment are essential. Let the sick room be cool, well ventilated. No one but nurses and attendants should be allowed near the sick man. His life is in the balance. Much depends on an early recognition of the disease and instant treatment

Such patients must be isolated if the ten lency is to an epidemic. During convalesence all of the late sanitary measures must be employed. Infected clothing should be burned.

The Leader of the Insurgents in the Philip pines Against Spanish Rule. From the Philadelphia Record.

Pancho Aguinaldo, the native dictator of the Philippines, is a very picturesque personage. He is the son of a very prominent native chief. Anxious that his boy should be educated, this chief confided the lad to the Spanish priests, who thought that Aguinaldo's influence when he grew up would help to maintain Spanish authority among the Malay population. The father is rich for a native, and Pancho Aguinaldo, after being taught in the local schools, was sent to Madrid to study theology and qualify for the priesthood. After a year er two of study the young man boldly declared he would not be a priest, but a soldier. So he was drafted into one of the native regiments, in which a few of the subalterns are Manila men, but all the Captains and field officers are Spanish.

Nearly two years ago Aguinaldo and a com-patriot named Alexandro, also a Lieutenant of Nearly two years ago Aguinaldo and a compatriot named Alexandro, also a Lieutenant of native troops, organized a revolt in the native corps. Aguinaldo's regiment one morning while on parade shot all the Bpanish officers except a few Lieutenants and took to the savannas—great trackless prairies, swampy, with occasional high bits of land called "mattes." Here Aguinaldo made his headquarters. At one time he must have had 4,000 or 5,000 men under arms of some sort hidden in these fastnesses, raiding the rich settlements whenever they felt like it. The political Governor-General of the Philippines, Señor Don Basilio Augustin y Davila, offered a reward of \$20,000 for the head of Aguinaldo. Within a week he received a note from the insurgent chief, saying: "I need the sum you offer very much, and will deliver the head myself."

Ten days later the southeast typhoon was raging. The hurricane—for it was one—was tearing things to bits, and it was raining, as it can rain only in the Orient, a sheet of black water flooding the earth. The two sentinels at the Governor-General's gate made the usual reverent sigu as a priest passed in, who asked if his Excelency was within and unengaged. They answered yes to both questions. Don Basilio did not turn his head as some one entered. It was his secretary, he supposed, come to help prepare an eloquent statement upon the condition of the colonies. It was not the secretary, but a priest, who said: "Peace be with you, my son."

The cleric locked the door, and, dropping his cloak, said:

"Do you know me?"

Take Territory an Allowance for It Will Undoubtedly Be Made—The In-demnities That Other Nations Have Had to Pay Under Similar Circumstances.

In the earlier wars of the century some notable precedents have been made from which ar idea may be formed of the size of the bill shortly to be made out by the United States against Spain. The principle followed has been that, both in territory and in cash, the defeated nation is liable to pay for its experience. A far off but famous illustration of this principle is found in the terms of peace dictated by the allied powers of Europe to France, after the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo. Not only were various pieces of French territory appropriated, but her important frontier fortresses were held for five years by an "army of occupation," which the French treasury was made to pay and support.

As a result of the three wars between Great Britain and China (1840, 1857 and 1800) the Chinese Government, besides ceding Hong Kong to the victorious British and opening sev eral of her ports to trade, was made to pay an indemnity amounting in all to about \$35,000,-000. In the case of the war between the United States and Mexico, when the terms of peace were dictated by our Government, compensation was taken wholly in territory. Mexico was too poor at that time to have paid a cash innity equivalent to the cost of the war. which was about \$100,000,000. So we took California and New Mexico Instead of money. and considered the bargain so good that we paid \$15,000,000 to the Mexican Government as an additional consideration for the transfer

Although not strictly a war indemnity, that paid by Great Britain on account of the depredations of the Alabama during our civil war is of timely interest as exemplifying the extent to which claims for compensation may be built up and cut down. As originally put forward, th American claims practically comprised every item in the expense of the war from the day o which the Alabama put to sea. The prolonga tion of the war was attributed entirely to her and she was therefore made responsible to this, as well as for the loss suffere by American commerce through its trans to foreign increased rates of maritime insurance The Geneva tribunal, however, that such indirect results of the Alabama's depredations could not be included in the bill and awarded an indemnity of \$15,875,000 as an equivalent for the injury actually done to the United States through the fault or negligence of England.

The recent war between China and Japan was terminated by the peace of Shimonosék three years ago. By the treaty China agreed to pay Japan a sum equivalent to \$175,000,000. In addition, she ceded the island of Formosa to har conquerors, recognized the independence of Corea, and consented to open four men treaty ports.

The war between Prussia and Austria, in 1893, was rounded off by the payment of a notable indemnity by the vanquished Austrians. In addition to the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia and the exclusion of Austria from the German Bund, the treaty of Prague, which terminated the war, provided

Austria from the German Bund, the treaty of Prague, which terminated the war, provided for the payment by Austria of an indemnity of 40,000,000 Prussian thaiers, or about \$30,000,-000. From this amount, however, deduction was made of 15,000,000 thalers, representing Austrian claims on Schleswig-Holstein, and 5,000,000 thaiers as an equivalent for the free maintenance of the Prussian army in Austria, pending the conclusion of peace.

The heaviest war indemnity of modern times was, of course, that paid by France at the close of the war with Germany. The hostilities lasted over eight months, and the total cost of the war was estimated at \$1,580,000,000. Besides the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, France had to pay Germany five milliards of france (\$1,000,000,000) in installments which were allowed to extend over three years. The original demand of Germany was six milliards, or \$200,000,000 more. M. Thiers strove in vain to save Metz, but it was to his exertions that the reduction in the amount of the indemnity was due.

The cost of the Husse-Turkish war of 1877 has been estimated at \$145,000,000. Between the deciaration of, war by Russia and the treaty of San Stefano nearly eleven months clapsed. By this treaty the Porte admitted itself indebted to Russia in the sum of 1,410,000,000 rubles (about \$725,000,000) as indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war. The items in the account were as follows: \$460,000,000 for injuries caused by the invasion of the Caucaus, and \$5,000,000 for damage done to the south coast of Russia, her export commerce, industries and railways; \$50,000,000 for injuries caused by the invasion of the Caucaus, and \$5,000,000 for injuries suffered by Russian subjects and establishments in Turkey. In consideration of the financial embarrassments of the Ottoman Empire, the Car consented to accept in substitution for about three-fifths of the total sum the various territorial cessions sanctioned by the treaty of Berlin. This left a balance of \$225,000,000 due to Russia by Turkey, and a part of

The latest and most lenient war indemnity was that levied by victorious Turkey on Greece last year. The Sultan was obliged by the great powers of Europe to cut it down to \$20,000, 000, which was not a fourth part of what it ac-tually cost him.

A few comparative figures, taken from official records will serve to not the great increase in

A rew comparative ngures, taken from official records, will serve to put the great increase in the cost of war as now conducted, with all the modern improvements, in a clear light. Our war for independence lasted eight years, and using round figure. There were about 310.000 troops engaged in that war—one-thind more than have been called out in the present conflict with Spain. It follows that, accepting Mr. Dingley's estimate of \$500,000,000 a year as the cost of the present war, it is going to cost three times as much to fight Spain for one year in 1838 as it cost to fight Great Britain for the eight years from 1775 to 1783. The war of 1812, which lasted two years and eight mooths, cost the United States a little over \$107,000.000, and to carry it on we put in the field 576.000.000, and to carry it on we put in the field 576.000.000, and to carry it on we put in the field 576.000.000, and to carry it on we put in the field 576.000.000 and 112,000 troops were engaged in it. If the number of the troops who carried our flag victoriously to the capital of Mexico had been doubled they would have about equalled the number of the army now in the field against Spain, and the cost of their two years and three months of the army now in the field against Spain, and the cost of their two years and three months of our great civil conflict has been put down at \$61,800.000.000 from which it is a plain deduction of the second of the cost of the military and naval operations. The direct outlay of the United States Government in carrying on the war for four years was \$3,400.000.000, and in the course of the struggle 2460.132 Union troops were engaged. It is estimated that the united States Government in carrying on the war for four years was \$3,400.000.000, and in the course of the struggle 2460.132 Union troops were engaged. It is estimated that the United States Government in carrying on the war for four years was \$3,400.000.000. and in the course of the struggle 2460.132 Union troops were engaged. It is estimated that the cou

that come strictly under the head of "ships' equipments."

The high cost of modern ordnance and ammunition will also help swell Spain's indemnity bill. A complete supply of smmunition to fill once all the vessels sent to sea against Spain costs about \$4,70,000. One battleship's full supply of shot and shell costs about \$4,00,000. Every time one of our monster 13-inch guns is fired the charge costs \$1,500; a great many of these charges are already included in our little secount against Spain. The smaller guns are fired at a cost running all the way from \$200 up to \$1,000 for each charge. The guns themselves are costly, too. The bill for 100 high-power steel guns for soacoast defences, built at Bethichem, Pa, is \$5,000,000—averaging \$35,000 one of the state of the

000 apiece. Mr. Dingley's estimate of \$500,000,000 us the OU spiece.

Mr. Dingley's estimate of \$500,000,000 as the cost of our war operations against Spain for a year-covers all these things, and is probably a calculation well within the actual expenditure. Even though Spain sues for bease quickly it is not possible for our Government to avoid a large pertion of this estimated outlay, as the troops have been called out and contracts of all kinds have been made for months ahead.

The indemnity demanded of Spain, therefore, will probably be not less than the cost of nine months of war, based on Mr. Dingley's estimate—\$375,000,000. But, then, there is the alternative of territory. Where the victories nation has elected to take large areas of territory from the conquered nation it has usually been counted as part of the indemnity. So that if the ownership of the Philippines, the Ladrones, Cuba, and Porto Rico passes from Spain to Uncle Sam, or to the people of these islands under the protection of the United States, that may be allowed to cut down the amount of the indemnity very considerably.

CRAWFISH AS GAME AND FOOD. How They Are Captured and Cooked in the Freshwater Southwest.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat "Crawfeesh!" is the cry most frequently neard on St. Louis streets these sultry July nights. At a moderate computation it is repeated 10,000 times daily from 8 P. M. to A. M. between Vandeventer avenue and the It has superseded the "Red hot!" slogan of the wienerwurst man. It is symp omatic evidence of a new industry, an industry by which hundreds of men, women and boys are making a living. It means that a man o are making a living. It means that a man or boy is traversing the streets carrying a basket laden with freshwater lobsters boiled to a beautiful carmine and ready to be esten.

'Crawfeesh' is the vender's pronunciation of what modern dictionaries spell, 'crawfish,' Ellipy designated "crevice," our English cousins know as "crevis, 'and Southern folk, educated before the word was corrupted, write "crayfish," although they pronounce it "craw"—which is proper unless you have the knack of say ig kra after the French fashion. The distinction in the sound is the same as in "aw" and "ah."

distinction in the sound of the sound "ah," and "ah," a live have never eaten crawfish you have a pleasure in store. But don't make your first venture when you are serious in your desire for food. To a hungry man eating crawfish is like taking soup with a fork; it is an aggravation rather than a solace. Wait till you merely the sound of the sound of the sound of the solace. like taking soup with a fork; it is an aggravation rather than a solace. Wait till you merely wish to cat to pamper your palaite, then try crawfish. If you do, and are lucky enough to get them properly prepared, and your time is only good to pass, and you have a proper appreciation of St. Louis ibeer, the odds are 100 to 1 that you will become a slave to the crawfish habit.

It is given to few persons to know the crawfish alive as well as dead. There is a dim but widely disseminated theory that the crawfish alive as well as dead. There is a dim but widely disseminated theory that the crawfish alive as well as dead. There is a dim but widely disseminated theory that the crawfish always reverse to the young crawfish. "Go ahead, young man," and the young crawfish retorting. "Buppose you set the example."

But it is an error to suppose that the crawfish always reverses the lever to go ahead. Ho can advance head first very slowly and painfully on land, and with more facility under water, and he habitually swims that way, but when he is in a hurry he goes backward.

The craw belongs to the crustacean family, is nearly related to the lobster, and has the same disposition and taste medified to suit his freshwater habitation. He is a scavenger, just as the lobster is, and in his small way is quite as flerce a fighter. He (the gender is immaterial) breeds rapidly. Otherwise the race would soon become extinct, as fish and turtlee devour great numbers, and man contributes largely to its decimation.

The craw found in this latitude is almost one-tent the weight of a lobster. In the South

become extinct, as fish and turtles devour great numbers, and man contributes largely to its decimation.

The eraw found in this latitude isalmost one-tenth the weight of a lobster. In the Bouth they attain a greater size. Specimens twelve inches long have been caught in Florida and Louisiana. The Northern craw is rarely more than four inches long. A notable circumstance is that the large crawfish, particularly those living in clear water, are almost as red while alive as they are after being boiled. This is not the case with the other members of the crustacean family. When very young the craw is white, like a shrimp. Then he is great bait for basa and plekerel. After he gets old and dark fish will not strike at him, but the meat of his tail will attract perch and crappic when even live minnows are unavailing. Catching crawfish is even better sport for a lazy man than shooting frogs. All the apparatus needed is a few yards of twine, a chunk of liver (raw meat of any kind will do, but liver is preferable) and a few light sticks a yard long. The 2's feet of string to the end of astick, fasten a plece of liver to the other end of the string; let the liver sink into the water two feet; jab the butt end of your three-foot rod into the bank; then fix another tackle and do likewise. One fisherman can attend to half a dozen lines. No hooks are needed. The erawfish selzes the bait firmly with one claw and proceeds to tear off chunks of liver with the other and feed himself. The motion of the line tells when you have a bite. Free your rod from the bank and raise the crawfish getly and steadily upward. He will cling to the liver till he isdranger into your basket, rovolled you handle isdranger into your basket, to rovided you handle seezes the part firmly with one claw and proceeds to tear off chunks of liver with the other and feed himself. The motion of the line tells when you have a bito. Free your rod from the bank and raise the crawfish gendy and steadily upward. He will cling to the liver till he is dropped into your basket, provided you handle your line so as not to jostle him. Of course, if you want to be a hog and take all chance of escape from the craw, you can use a landing net, but the true sportsman seorns such an advantage. If you are a pot-hunter you can catch craws by the wholesale with almost no trouble. Bait a basket with refuse and sink it in the water where crawfish congregate. Let it remain a few hours, then lift it out. It will be half full of craws fighting for the food. But that method of catching the simple but succulent member of the genus Cambarus cannot be too severely condemned.

After you get your crawfish you probably won't know what to do with them. If you are versed in the lore of the kitchen you first put a kettle of water on the fire to boil. Put in a handful of salt and plenty of pepper. Cayenne is good, but real artists prefer Mexican pods. While the kottle is coming to a force boil wash your craws in cold, clear water.

Now comes that part of the operation which is wrongfully—almost criminally—neglected by cooks who prepare craws for public saie. Grasp your craw firmly shout the body and claws with your left hand, so that he cannot pinch. You will find that he has five legs, one of which grows out of his body in the solar plexus region. Twist this off. It will bring with it a black string. This is the craw's intestine, and should always be removed before the fish is cooked. As soon as this is done, toss the craw into the boiling water, which has already been become and ready to be served. Of course, if you are fastidious, you can skin the tails and serve only the white heals is done toss the craw into the boiling water, which has already been becone and ready to be served. Of course, if you are fastidi

The Druggist's Revenge. From the Lancet.

The Druggist's Revenge.

From the Lence!

A case has recently been before a provincial police court which is not without its amusing side. A small boy persisted in swinging on the supports to the blinds of a druggist's shop. The druggist dosed him with quassis in solution as a punishment. The small boy 'had the law of 'the druggist who, as a result, had to pay a fine. Our sympathies are all with the druggist, but yet we think the decision of the case against him was right as well as a foregone conclusion. He should have spanked the boy, whose outside would certainly not have been regarded either by magistrate, parent, or public as so clearly sacred from interference as his gastro-intestinal tract. The ingenuity of the punishment was bound to inflams general sentiment against him, even while no one may deny that the boy's behavior was aggravating. We think the magistrates were right to inflict a fine and hope that the decision will act as a deterrent for two rather obvions reasons. Firstly, if such retailatory measures were to be sanctioned by law the next solution administered in this way is imported into tunishment might not fit the crime so well, and the executioner might be less instructed in therapeuties. Recondly, an element in this way is imported into runishment which should never be present in the punishment of children at any rate—the element of pervous terror. We know, and the druggist knew, that the solution of quassia was as harmless as, asy, many sorts of table beer, but the boy did not know it. He might each aringgist knew that the solution of quasis was as harmless as, ags, many sorts of table beer, but the boy did not know it. He might easily believe that his disagreeable sensations were the prejude to impending death from poisoning and a fond mother might possibly support the view, with the result that much more pain, and of a different sort, would be caused than was intended.

Five Hundred Soldiers Get Acquainted with

the Corkscrew Motion of the Pacific-Gen. Merritt's Care of His Men-The Fourth of July-Prodigality of Hawaii. U. S. TRANSPORT NEWPORT, HONOLULE, July 8.-"The Confessions of a Candid Passenger, an essay on the doubtful joys of a transatiantie trip which I read long ago in manuscript, but which was too frank in its details to find a place in the columns of a newspaper, has come up to my mind during the few days of the voyage of the Newport from San Francisco to Honolulu All the incidents of a sea voyage, stale enough to a hardened transatlantic traveller, have been repeated on the trip, but with the additional and manifold interests of the daily life of the 500 soldiers on board.

Was it the atmospheric disturbance caused

by the vibrations of the cannonade which

greeted us as we ran out of hearing of the cheers from every wharf end, we wondered hat compelled the gathering of the fog that drifted into the great bay as we crossed the par? Speculations as to the cause of this phenomenon were soon brought to a sudder ermination by the unexpected rise of a violent gale, surprising even Capt. Saunders, whos long experience in these waters made him confident of a fairly pleasant voyage at this season. All allusions to the misnomer of the great ocean were met with expressions of irritation and disgust during the seventeen hours we lay to and breasted the gale, and those who were unfortunately not immune from the dread but ephemeral malady new to the experience of most of those on board spent most of their efforts between spasms in slanging those few for whom the racking corkscrew motion of the boat was, if not delight, at least not torture. But the wine blew itself out before the invention of new expletives was exhausted, and we at last put ou stem toward distant Hawaii and steamed into quieter waters and into the pleasant trade winds as we made southing. The quotation flend ended his series with the concisdeclaration of Horace Greeley, my experiences of protracted physical dis-comfort seasickness is decidedly the most vivid and enduring." I fully intended to keep the word out of this letter, preferring to suggest the malady by easily interpreted references but I must repeat the quotation in order to re fute the last part of it. It is vivid, it was vivid enough on the occasion of the storm, but the effect on mind and body, judging from the hearty good spirits of the men shortly after they had bathed awhile in the refreshing air and warm sunshine, was, in their case, at least

by no means enduring. Everything in an enterprise like this takes its cue from the leader, and those who are familiar with the character of Gen. Merritt and remember the incidents of his remarkable military chreer need not be told that the spirit which animates every man on board is, first of all, soldierly and manly. It is easy to under-stand why the General is so beloved by his associates and popular with the men in his command. His personality inspires confidence and his contagious good humor is salutary and exhitarating. A single observation will indicate his disposition to make everybody as comfortable as possible and show how instinctively he decides for what is best for the mass in distinction to what is best for the favored few. The soldiers are quartered on the lower deck in rows of neat bunks which reach from the floor to the deck above and extend from bow to stern. Narrow passages give access to these bunks. but there is no room for lounging or for exercise, and, worst of all, no place to eat the rations. Indeed, it is rather difficult to give out rations at all in the narrow spaces in the neigh borhood of the galley. It is usual in such circumstances to allow the men the run of part of the upper deck at stated hours, but on the Newport there are no restrictions to free circu lation except those necessarily imposed by the limits of the officers' quarters in the saloon and

the so-called social hall. Consequently the decks are as busy as a prairie dog village from dawn to dawn again. and the wisdom that drifts into the open window of the upper-deck staterooms as the men exchange ideas in unreserved expressions and loud tones would make the fortune of an accurate chronicler. They have long ago settled, judging from what I hear as I go to sleep and rom what wakes me at the earliest peep of day. all important questions about the war, the habits of the islanders in the far Philippines, the morals of Hawaii, the problems of naviga ion, and the degeneracy of man, Spencer. Kant, Huxley, Darwin, Capt. Cook, and Columbus-a heterogenous list of authorities is quoted in the moonlight and all the intimate details of soldier life are discussed by the recruits, and the duties of the soldier's trade are expounded by the veterans. I am pleased to say that I have yet to listen to criticism of the officers-a habit common to soldiers, but which has not

yet gained a footing among these troops. As I write to-day, almost in sight of Molokai, the busy hum of voices fills the baimy air, a gentle breeze is blowing, the water is as blue as in the pleasant bays of the Mediterranean. The quartermasters are busy issuing the thin canvas suits of tan-colored linen with a suit of thin cotton underwear, two pairs of socks and an abdominal belt of flannel, shore-going clothes for landing in Honolulu. The non-commis sioned officers are learning to know by sight the men in their respective shoregoing squads, for since the batteries of heavy artillery have been recruited from 64 200 men there has been no time for the men to become acquainted with their new comrades. The usual discussions about fit of garments and the hearty ridicule of the recruits in their reach-me-down suits are as diverting to the veterans as distracting to me, and I can with difficulty keep from writing what I hear. And in this not disagreeable occupation of trying on what they call high-water pants and see-more coats the last day before we reach the islands passes all too quickly.

But the trip has been surprisingly short, it seems to me. Perhaps the break made by the Fourth of July helped the time pass quickly. An impromptu entertainment was arranged for the forenoon, and a lists of toasts was proposed after the luncheon at the officers' mess. At the exercises on deck the Astor Battery Glee Club sang patriotic songs, the Declaration of Independence was read by Major C. H. Whipple, and what was unanimously pronounced a rattling good oration was delivered by Father Doherty, the Chaplain of the expedition. Gen. Merritt did his part exceedingly well, for he has a concise, direct, and sound method of speaking, and the rest of the participants in the exercises were adjudged to be in the smattering of Spanish, which all now are practicing, "Todos nobiles." This was the programme:

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEWPORT OF NEW YORK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1898.

Prayer Chaplain Doberty.
Riar Spangied Hanner Astor Battery Glee Club.
Declaration of Inde
pendence. Read by Major C. H. Whippla.
America Astor Battery Glee Club.
Oration Chaplain Doherty.
Bed, White and Blue. Astor Battery Glee Club. Officers and enlisted men will assemble in front of the officers' cabins on the hurricane deck, 11:80 A. M

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Col. Pope, Col. McClure, Major Kilbourne, Major Strother, Major Bement, Major Thompson and Capt. TOASTS AFTER LUNCH. "Our Country and Our President," Major-Gen.

"Our Country and Our President," Major-Gen.
Merritt.

"Nations Friendly to Us and the Queen of England," Mr. Frank D. Millet.

"Our General Commanding the Army of the Philippines," Col. McClure."

"A Modern Grusade," Gen. Rabcock.

"The Day W. Colebrate," Mr. Murat Halstead.

"The Girls we Lett Behind Us," Gen. Whittler.

"The Army and the Navy," Col. Crowder.

"Our Good Ship Newport and Her Gallaut Captain and Crew," Capt. Saunders.

Three cheers for ten. Merritt, and three cheers for the day we celebrate.

I have spoken of the day we celebrated as a pleasant break in the trip, but that break was of our own making. There was another break of quite another description the day after the Fourth, which took the engineers of the steamer five hours or more to repair. Mean-white many victims of a new and original motion as the steamer slowly drifted in the

wind returned to their devotions to the sea COCOANUT MILK IN CUBA gods, and but for the presence of a number o sharks around the ship, which furnished fresh novelty, the walt would have been tedious enough. A notice on the bulletin board

placed there after we got under way again is suggestive and fairly descriptive: sharks, one hook, and ten pounds of baik. Re-

turn to the men."

It is curious to note how little information we possess about the islands we are going to occupy, provided we escape the Spanish fleet which, according to our last information from Washington, will arrive off the Philippines about the last of July, a date which will find us still at some distance away. There is one magazine article in circulation and several minor accounts of life and customs there. The only authoritative book I have heard of is man's Philippine Islands," published in 1891 and one copy of this is on the expedition, un fortunately on another boat. The only man in our outfit who has ever been there is Henry S. Jerome of New York, an agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. If he is not a living encyclopædia he is quite as satisfactory, be cause with unfailing good nature he answers questions all day long, and, I suspect, has a ertile invention of his own to supply deficiencies of information. He has the floor because

invaluable and cheery companion. It is a disagreeable duty to record the serious illness of Mr. Murat Halstead, who accompanied the expedition as historian. For several days to be left behind at Honolulu.

no one can refute his statements, and he is an

he has been keeping his berth, and will have Honolulu now presents some of the most remarkable spectacles imaginable. Thousands of soldiers are daily turned loose in the town without any apparent restrictions, and they make the best use of their liberty. Notwithstanding this there has been up to this date not one single arrest for misconduct or drunkenness. The men speedily adopt the native custom of wearing wreaths, and with pinks girdling their hats and long garlands across their shoulders the brawny soldiers from the West ern States may be seen strolling about everywhere with an imitation of Hawaiian indolence or dashing across the country on hired bicycles. ceking new fields of fascinating adventure. Every detachment is feasted at least once under palm-thatched shutters in the grounds of the old palace, where Mrs. Dole, with a company of ladies, receives the men and presides over the festivities. Writing rooms n the palace are open to the men, and (the height of generous hospitality), their letters are posted free of charge. One of the committee told me that the postage bill for the first detachment was \$440, and further, that the first banquet cost about \$5,000. No more fascinating, picturesque and suggestive scene ever met my eye than this great assembly of stalwart men seated at tables filled with tropical delicacies, in the flickering half shade of the trees and bowers.

Capt. March and his Astor battery with their special red trimmed suits are, it is almost suerfluous to remark, the focus of interest and attention. The many qualities of both men and officers have been too often remarked upon to need further comment. I need only they are keeping up their reputation. We are off this noon after only too short a stay in this Capua.

REST IN MANILA.

Every Year Has 129 Holldays-Two Hours for Luncheon-Music and Alluring Beauty.
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila there little care for the fashions as they change rom season to season in Europe and America. The same matertial and cut does in summer and in winter-or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any rost and never occasion for furnaces or open fires. Except for cooking, there is plenty of neat in the atmosphere the year around.

Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets, and white canvas shoes the year round. The Spaniards and the Spanish halfcastes go in for style a little more. The Spancastes go in for style a little more. The span-lards are haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue or white and their gold trim-mings. The half-castes, or Mestiza, are equally fond of display, but their stiffe is something of a compromise between European and Chinese

Besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given for them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints days, and Spanish, French, English, German, and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is days. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays, and general holidays, there are 129 days in each year when these people do not

129 days in each year when these people do not work.

Clerks earn from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year, besides having lodgings found, a mess allowance, medical attendance, and travelling expenses. In many cases their rooms are over the offices. They work from daylight to noon, rest for two or three hours, and then work till 5 o'clock, but they have much freedom in choosing their hours and are hurried only on mail days.

There are many excellent bands in Manila, and open-air concerts are given every evening in fair weather. Theatrical companies, both native and foreign, play through the season. The Mestiza chorus girl is alluring. In the cathedral and the churches the music is always good, though it is startling to the newcomer to hear, as he will in some services, a Gloria from "Troyatore," the Credo with music from "Barbière," and the Elevation from "Traviata."

BUSINESS WAS BUSINESS.

How a Paymaster in Our Navy Took a Fall Out of the Bank of England.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The late Paymaster Clark of the United States Navy, of Delaware, was attached to one of the ships on the European station during the period of the civil war. It may have been the Kearsarge, but it is not important. She was an armed vessel and had been long at sea and came in for coal, provisions and to give the men a liberty day on shore. To meet these and other expenses it was necessary to have some £8,000 (men are paid in the currency of the country they may be in when on foreign stations) and Paymaster Clark drew sight drafts on the Sub-Treasury of New York through the Government agents, J. S. Morgan & Co., lankers, in old Broad street, London. Accompanied by the Yiec-Consul he went to the Plymouth branch of the Bank of England, and presenting his drafts, asked to have them changed for notes and gold. The bank manager, not content with exercising proper commercial scrutiny, was very nasty, and finally said:

"Well, I do not know the Sub-Treasury. I do not know the paper nor you, and I have never had business with the gentleman who is United States Vice-Consul here, so I won't cash your drafts. You say J. S. Morgan will indorse them. I ou had better go up to London and let him cash them.

Mr. Clark went out to the telegraph office, put himself in communication with Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Morgan went to the Bank of England in London, the manager and that gentleman came personally to the Royal Hotel and, with his hat in hand, begged to be of service to Paymaster Clark in any way that gentleman would suggest. The angened the bank officer to the hank. The drafts were duly passed over and a large bundle of Bank of England notes placed before the Paymaster, accompanied by his cierk, accompanied the bank officer to the hank. The drafts were duly passed over and a large bundle of Bank of England notes placed before the Paymaster.

"Those are Bank of England notes."

"Tes, I see they are notes signed by Frederick May that the bank will pay bearer. Ac. Well, I do not know Mr. May, and, of course, I do not know you. This paper may be good, but I have no assurance of that. I'll trouble you for the gold."

The humiliated bank manager had to hunt it up, and Paymaster Clark carried it down to the hour in rinmph. "I would have preferred eart of the money in notes, 'ho said,' buil I couldn't refuse the chance of getting even." and other expenses it was necessary to have some £8,000 (men are paid in the cur-

THE NEW DELICACY WILL MARE ONE WISH FOR A GIRAFFE'S NECK.

ew Possessions Abound in Coconnuts and in Pineapples, Which Before the Was Were Remunerative Products Delight of the Milk Trickle in Its Native Wild.

From the Philadelphia Record. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Next to bananas, the nost important product of eastern Cuba is coanuts. The trees grow rapidly, without ultivation, and every man's field is fringed with them. Fruiters buy the nuts at the rate of \$8 the thousand; and they are hulled on the sland, ground in primitive mills, and pressed for oil. Or, correctly speaking, we should put it in the past tense, and say this was done up to a few weeks ago. Now every industry however simple, is paralyzed. Spanish soldiers, nimost as hungry as the starving people, occupy every village and hamlet and prey like less asts on the devastated land.

The Cuban process of extracting 'oil from the cocoanut resembles that by which Texans make oil from cotton seed. The "cake" of solid residue is fed to the pigs-about the only 'live stock " ever successfully raised in eastern Cuba-and the shells are used for fuel in the sugar factories. So far the oil has been locally mployed only as a lubricator for sugar-making machinery—a wicked waste of valuable mag terial, it seems to those who are familiar with the splendid possibilities of the product. Here, is an unequalled opening for the manufacturer of paim oil soap, cocoa-fibre mats, hats, do., to say nothing of the hundred other used to which parts of the tree, its fruit, and fibres, may be put. The saying goes, that a cocca tree bears a nut for every day in the year. In time of peace one might buy a dozen nuts for a twentycent coin anywhere in the rural districts of Cuba; and he who has never tasted the "milk" from one freshly gathered can have no idea what is meant by "a draught fit for the gods." In their proper state, however, the nuts are not In their proper state, however, the nuts are not brown and hard, as you see them in Northern markets; they look like enormous pale green apples, slightly clongated—for each still wears its Robin Hood jacket, which is removed before shipment. Being still "alive," as they say on the island, its shell is soft and easily out with the machete or long-bladed knifs which every countryman carries; or your own pocket knife may answer the purpose. Make a hole in one, end of the nut about the size of a half dollar, and out gushes the "milk" like a living spring and out gushes the "milk" like a living spring but by any means such sour stuff as you have seen some out of cocanuts at home, white as chalk and thick as buttermilk.

may answer the purpose. Make a hole in one end of the nut about the size of a half dollar and out gushes the "milk" like a living spring not by any means such sour stuff as you have seen come out of occoanuts at home, white as chaik and thick as buttermilk.

Give one of those imported things to a monkey, pining in captivity for its native food, and he will refuse it with seorn and indignation.

The trouble is that the cocoanuts of commerce are gathered before they are ripe and entirely spolled in transit. The fluid shuture within it should have no suggestion of milk but be colorless as water, with a slight sparkle like that from some clear mountain spring, except for a slightly sweet and most delicious flavor; and if freshly picked in the early morneling, after the nut has been swinging all night in the cool breezos, the liquid is almost toe old. Where cocoanuts grow you never see inside of their shells any of that hard, white layer which Northerners grate and "desiceate" (one might as well say desocrate), for in its best estate the nut has no such substance; only a creamy white film inside of it hardly thicker than your thumb nail, which is scruped off with a sboon when caten. Before drinking the juice the "tenderfoot" generally pours it out into another vessel than that which nature intended; but the scohisticated spicure tilts the coolanut at just the right angle to let the "milk" trickle gently down his throat, and, like the old toper we have heard of, he wishes his throat were a mile long. There is nothing in the wide world more nourishing or fattening, more health-restoring and youth-preserving. Emaciated invalids are recommended to begin on the juice of half adezen nuts a day, the dose to be increased according to the patient's inclination. And the lavalid is yet to be discovered who does not develop a tasto for it so rapidly that in a week'g time half a dozen nuts at a single slitting will hardly satisfy him. Each full-grown nut contains nearly a plant of this true "found in this section. Here is anothe

farm, the virgin soil of unparalleled richness being capable of producing every tropical growth. Shipping facilities are already established at Baracca, and several small ports, and if the land touches the Yumiri or some other river so much the better for its owner. Until one has seen the golden glory of a pincapric plantation he can think of ne more attractive sight than a sugarcane field, glistening pale vellow under the torrids away and billowing in the gentle breeze likes a wind-swept sea. But even more fascinating is a field of pines, each great "apple" guarded by a circle of glistering, sharp-edged bayonets. In Fiorida the bineapple leaf is so sharply servated that the thought of getting around among them suggests a field of torture. Evolution seems to have progressed further in Cuba, for on the older and more carefully cultivated plantations the saw-teeth that edge the long pointed leaves have mainly disappeared.

Before the war it was the sight of a lifetime to go out to Marianno, a suburb of Havana, and there drive through an estate which had 80,000 pincapple plants in full bearing. Over in Nascouthey call the pine plantations "groves" and "erchards, as if they were trees. Whether truits knewn to man, for which there is consistent and ample demand. Like most things worth having in this troubled life, the golden "pines" are not easy to get at. A very short stroil among the stinging leaves will lead you to sympathize with the New Yorker who, after a visit to Marianno, said: "You do not mind the first 2,000 or 3,000 sticks and prods from the needle points of the bayonet leaves as you cross a field, but after a while your tortured cutis can endure no more and your counted that the most involved in the middle of a mass of long, farrow and sharp-arched leaves, spreading forth from a central stalk, precisely like those of the Agare American, or "century" plant, with which everyloody is familiar, The same plant produces only one pine at a time. The fruit thrusts itself upward in the middle of a mass of long, f

A Hot Time Underfoot in Fiji.

From the St. James's Gazette.
The curious fire ceremony of Fiji was deribod at the last meeting of the Otago Institute by Dr. Hocken of Dunodin, who, with Dr. lolquboun, had just returned from a visit to Fini. The ceremony is now seldom performed. and the power of fire walking, so far as Fiji is concerned, appears to be confined to a family resident on Monga, an islet lying about twenty miles south of Suva. These people walk with bare feet unharmed across the white, hot stones which form the pavewalk with bare feet unharmed across the white how you. This paper may be good but I have no assurance of that. I'll trouble you for the gold."

The humiliated bank manager had to hunt it up, and Paymaster Clark carried it down to the boat in triumph. "I would have preferred part of the money in notes," he said, "but I couldn't refuse the chance of getting oven."

The Flag That Was Raised Over Morro.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington, Jaiv 17.—When Old Glory was flung to the breeze at noon to-day from the highest wall of Morro Castle, there was one incident which arcused enthusiasm of which the Spaniards were ignorant. The flag which was selected for this purpose was carried by a Michigan regiment through the late civil war, and was sent to Secretary Alger by a number of his old compades, who requested that it should be the first flag raised when Santiago surrendered to the American Army. The flag is one of an usually large proportions, and can be seen far out at sea. When the flag went up in the presence of the assembled armies, one bowed down with defeat, the other flushest with victory, a chore of the certain sheep of the gallant dead who slumber in the trenches where they so bravely fought.